EUROPE.

GERMANY.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIZATION TREATY. Berlin, July 11.-By virtue of the provisions of the naturalization treaty, recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, the Government has stayed all prosecutions against the adopted citizens of America of German birth. Those who have been sentenced or imprisoned will be re-

TRIAL OF REAPING MACHINES. JULY 12 .- At a trial of the reaping machines of the world, which took place yesterday, the English reapers were decided to be superior to those of America, and took the international prize.

BELGIUM.

UNITED STATES STEAMER IN PORT. ANTWERP, July 11.-The United States screw steamship Swatara, of the European squadron, arrived in this harbor to-day.

EXILE OF MILITARY OFFICERS. MADRID, July 11 .- The generals who were recently arrested here for political offenses have been sent in banishment to the Canary Islands.

ARREST OF THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER. LONDON, July 12 .- The latest dispatches received from Madrid, state that Don Antonio, the Duke de Montpensier, had been arrested and taken to the

TURKEY.

MARRIAGE OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT-DEPAR-TURE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

CONSTANTINOPILE, July 11.—Ismael Pasha, the Vice roy of Egypt, has married the daughter of Abdul Medjid, the Turkish Minister. Prince Napoleon has

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS-OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, July 11.-Telegrams from the New York Associated Press Office, announcing the final result of the ballotings in the National Democratic Convention, were promptly received by the London These dispatches evoke comments from the press generally unfavorable to the success of the The London Standard thinks that sanguing Democrats themselves may well doubt if Horatic Sermour can defeat the most popular American on News says the Radical party will exulover the Democratic defeat which is certain to follow the selection of so weak a candidate as Horatio Sey mour. The News thinks the country needed a stronger and more healthful opposition than it is likely now to have, and believes that the intelligent Americans will soon acknowledge this with regret. The London Herald treats the coming contest as a foregone con The Herald is "not sure" if the best man the Democracy could select could not oppose Gen. Grant with advantage on the question of keeping faith with the Southern States and the bondholders but Grant's personal eminence and popularity would probably elect him in any event.

HARVEST PROSPECTS. The weather to-day at London is warm and beauti-

The great debate on Mr. Gladstone bill was resumed in the House of Lords on the 29th of June, and ence. The following is a summary

mg brought forward this question of the Irish Church while absorbed by the question of Reform; and he thought that the Fenian cor spiracy, though not connected directly with the Irish Church, was a most proper occasion for the Legislature to show that its conscience had been awakened as to the necessity of diminishing the fraditional disaffection which was the pabulum of Fenianism. The present Government, as represented to the Secretary for Ireland (since he could not appreciate the Duke of Mariborough's distinction between endowing professorships and endowing a University), had itself evinced a sense of the necessity of doing something. But it had done nothing. The occupants of the Episcopal bench, with the espirit de corps existing between all Established Churches, had adopted the ecclesiastical motto, "Non posmanus." Hênce the task was forced on the Liberal party. And in the plan it had chosen he was convinced it had decided rightly in not attempting to effect that for which, independently of other objections, the funds would have proved totally in adequate—viz: indiscriminate religious endowment. Their plan had been assalled as a violation of the rights of property. But the present question was one of policy, Their plan had been assailed as a violation of the rights of property. But the present question was one of policy, not of property it was not even the fact that the property enjoyed by the Irish Church was the property of a corporation, for it was the property of any number of separate corporations. But, moreover, the right to corporate property was essentially different from the right to private property; and the State, guided by a conscience enlightened by reason, and a perfect right to deal with property given to religious as well as other public uses. He himself, as a public man, felt free, and even bound, to restore the property of this Church to its true uses, and to take it from a flagrantly unjust use; and believed. Protestant though he was of Protestants, that the interests of Protestantism in Ireland would suffer no detriment.

its true uses, and to take it from a flagrantly unjust user and believed, Protestant though he was of Protestants, that the interests of Protestantism in Ireland would suffer no deriment.

The Bishop of Oxford read, written broadly over the whole of the Duke of Arsyll's courageous speech, the title 'Presbyterian.' He asserted that, whatever might be alleged, there was a clear intention to disendow, and the expediency and justice of this he denied. The circumstances of the Canadian Church were entirely unlike those of the Irish Church. A nation or Church in its youth could dispense with endowments. A nation's youth could dispense of the stantist can be dead of the could dispense of the stantist can be dead of its ancient endowment, to an unequal conflict with religious bodies which had not been endowed. He maintained that to confiscate the property of the Irish Church, which was still the Church of st. Patrick, would, besides being unjust to the flogoo Protestant souls, be unjust to the Church of st. Patrick, would, besides being unjust to the flogoo Protestant souls, be unjust to the Church of steady with the stantist of th no detriment.

Rishop of Oxford read, written broadly over the

of this sort together with a Reform Bill, and concluded by expressing his confident conviction that none of the fatal consequences/predicted by the opponents of this bill would follow.

The Lord Chanceller said that this bill professed to be a

The Lord Chancellor said that this bill professed to be a mere corollary, and that the proposition whence it followed, which had not been brought, indeed, before this House, was embedied in the Resolution of the House of Commons that the Churz of Ireland should cease to exist as an Established Church, which implied both disendowment and disestablishment. These were the real issues now at stake. But the bill, the very title of which was a misnomer, was, apart from the consequences which it involved, so full of faults of detail that the only pessible way of remedying it in committee would be by striking out every clause. By it the succession of the Church, uninterrupted for ages, would be broken off, not because it might be—with the result that the national Church would be placed in a worse position than any voluntary practical results would be, by suspending the patronage of the bishops to deprive 70 out of every 75 curates of all chance of benefices; and that generally the action of the Church, and the process of augmentation of poor livings by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to which the faith of Parliament was pledged, would be paralyzed. Then, passing from the details, he claimed the authority of Lord Palmerston for the conclusion that the Act of Union was against the Bill; and he distinguished the legislative interference with the Church Establishment in Australia and Jaunica from the present attempt. But the Bill was said to be required as an act of justice. Now, there being admittedly no rival claimants, there could be no injustice in the retention by the Irish Church of its property, unless, indeed, the possession of property by any Establishment were an injustice to other religious bodies, which would be a principle as fatal to the English as to the Irish Church Establishment, since the question of numerical proportion would then be immaterial. On the contrary, the injustice would be in disturbing a settlement to which much of the physical prosperity of Ireland was due, and in burdening the Protestant population with the necessity of creating a new fund for the support of religion. He thought no better of the other ground on which this bill

After a much interrupted personal explanation by the

be freasonably expected that in America Mr. Adams will find scope for services amalogous, if not precisely similar to those which he has rendered in England. The work of keeping the peace between the two countries will be easier in future than it has been in the past. Mr. Adams has seen great changes effect themselves in England during his residence among us; and still greater changes have been brought to pass in the United States. The free and industrious people of the North and West have become the chief political power in America; and in England the working classes have gained a potent, if not a predominant, influence in public affairs. The two nations will understand each other better than their rulers have sometimes done. The England of Gladstone and the United States of Adams are little likely to renew the jealousles of the England of Castlereagh and the United States of June 29:

She: I have seen in your issue of the 24th inst. an article copied from The Daily Advertiser of Boston, U. S., which centains some very singular statements concerning the disposition of the English property of Artsmus Ward (Mr. Charles F. Browne) and in regard to which I feel bond to ask you to allow me to say a few words. The idea conveyed in that article is that the affairs of Mr. Browne have been improperly, or at least carclessly, administered by the gentlemen to whom they were intrust.

The idea conveyed in that article is that the affairs of Mr. Browne have been improperly, or at least carelessly, administered by the gentlemen to whom they were intrusted in this country. Mr. Browne was one of my intimate friends, and I believe there are few of his acquaintaines in America upon whose opinion touching his business matters I should not be accurately informed. His principal executor there, owing to peculiar circumstances of old association, would never have withheld from me any facts likely to injuriously affect Mr. Browne's rights. I desure, then to state that I have never heard a single word of complaint from any person upon the subject of the settlement of his business affairs. In Engiand. If any such complaints had ever been seriously mate, they must inevitably have come to my knowledge. I believe I am correct in denying that the faintest suspicion of any such feeling as that indicated by the article in The Advertiser exists anywhere in America. At the same time, I must add that the character of The Advertiser is exceptionally high, and that it is one of the last journals that would willingly publish an erroneous paragraph on a point like this. Some unlacky misunderstanding probably exists which the late Mr. Browne's friends in England may perhaps wish to clear reneous heragraph on a point like this. Some unlicky sanderstanding probably exists which the late Mr. owne's friends in England may perhaps wish to clear easy, but which certainly cannot disturb the confidence his American friends in those whom he selected to ful-This just and most important requests I am, &c., No. 54 Piccadilly, June 26. E. H. House.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

THE LUTHER CELEBRATION.

A dispatch dated Worms, June 25, says: The most important part of the Luther celebration, viz., the most important part of the Luther celebration, viz., the most important part of the Luther celebration, viz., the most important part of the Luther celebration, viz., the most important part of the Luther celebration consisted in speeches and sermons, which were delivered in three churches, and a sorier in the evening, at which Dr. Eich of Worms, in the name of the Celebration Committee, made a speech to the guests, which was followed by several others.

To-day was usingered in with joyous peals of bells and choral music from the tower of the chief church. At 9 a. in. Divine services in honor of the celebration were held, the Grand Duke of Hesse and his guests attending the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The King of Wurtemberg arrived early, and soon after 20 clock the Grand Duke of Hesse, the King, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, with their respective suites, came by special rain, and they were received at the railway station by the authorities, and drove at once to the church. Loud cheers greeted the royal party on their way to the church, where an humense crowd was collected. The church tiself was very full, the people standing even outside the doors, while the heat was overpowering.

Divine service being over, a procession was formed, which arrived at the place where the celebration was to be he held at 1 p. m. Immediately afterward the royal party arrived, and were again loudly cheered as they took their places in the pavilion which had been erected for their reception. The large open space where the memorial is erected is an elongated square, surrounded by fine buildings. On the southern side of the square a large covered saloon, capable of seating some 1,400 people, had been put up, while southern side of the square a large covered saloon, capable of seating some 1,400 people, had been put up, while on the other three sides other stands had a

originators of the monument, spoke at some length. When he had finished, the statue was unveiled, and the whole assembly joined in the grand old chant." Eine feste Burg." The trumpets sounded, and at intervals salvos of artillery were discharged.

After the hymn was finished. Herr Zimmermann, from Darmstadt, made a speech in which he explained the object of the memorial, and formally delivered it over to the authorities of the town of Worms. Another hymn was sung, and the Burgomaster of Worms then formally accepted the monument. At this point the royal party left their pavilion and ascended the platform in order to better hear the speakers. This step was received with lond cheers, and the speech was interrupted by the Frussian national bymn, 'Heil driftm's Begeskrauz,' which was sung by the whole assembly. The singing over, the burgomaster finished his speech, with which the actual celebration concluded. A grand banquet will take place in the covered saloon to-morrow.

The town is decorated with flags and gay streamers, and immense numbers of visitors are in town.

Queen Victoria sent the following telegram to the King of Prussia, at Worms:

"Pray express to the Committee for the erection of the Luther Memorial my most hearty congratulations upon

"Pray express to the Committee for the erection of the Luther Memorial my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of their task. Protestant England cerdially sympathizes upon an occasion which unites the Protestant Princes and peoples of Germany."

At Munich, on Saturday, June 27, Count Chorinsky was found guilty of complicity in the poisoning of the Countess Chorinsky, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress, and to exile if he survives. Few persons will consider the sentence too severe. Chorinsky's guilt seems to have been of a deeper shade than even that of his wretched mistress. He was a coward and a hypocrite as well as a murderer, and he does not appear to have had one quality that ever was noble or chivalrous, or that could ever have become so.

THE PAPAL STATES.

THE ALLOCUTION.

The following is a translation of the Papal allocution delivered in the secret consistory, held on the 2gnd of June last:

Venerable Brethern: We should never have imagined to pearly 13 years ago

Venerable Brethern: We should never have imagined that afterithe convention agreed to nearly 13 years ago between us and the Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria, to the great joy of all well-minded men, we should be obliged to lament upon the miseries and serious misfortunes which, by the machinations of evil disposed men, now afflict and annoy in a deplorable manner the Catholic Church in the empire of Austria. In fact, the enemies of our divine religion have been unceasing in their efforts to destroy the said convention, and to do the greatest harm to the church, to us, and to this apostolic see. On the 21st of December 1ast, the Austrian Government passed an odious law to be carried out and strictly observed in every district of the Empire, even in those districts where the Catholic religion exclusively prevails. That law establishes free liberty for all opinions—liberty of the press, of all faith, and no matter what confession or doctrine; it grants to the members of every confession the right of establishing public schools and colleges, and members of every confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing with the sanction of the State. Although we felt great griff on being informed of the fact, and wished to Catholic religion; with its venerable rights, its authority, and its divine institution; with our power and that of the Apostolic See, as also with our concordat aircady quoted, and with natural right itself. In virtue then of the care of all churches intrusted to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, we raise our voice in your most limitations assembly, we reprove and we condemn by our Apostolic authority the laws which we have enumerated, and everything, general or special, in those same laws, or in matters which refer to ecclesiastical right which has been decreed or attempted industry, in any manner whatsoever, by the Austrian Government, or its subordinates, whomsoever they may be. In virtue of this same authority which appertains to us, we declare those decrees null and powerless in themselves, and in their effect both as regards the present and the future. As regards the sufficient of these laws, especially those who congratulate themselves on being Catholics, and have not feared to propose, establish, approve, and carry out the above have and acts, we conjure and entreat them not to forget the censures and spiritual punishments which the ecclesinstical institutions and the decrees of the evaluacient councils institutions and the factores of the evaluacient councils institutions and the secretal give our well-deserved praise to our venerable brothers the archbishops and bishops of the Austrian Empire, who, with traily episcopal energy, have not ceased to warn their flocks of their duties beliefly to defend and protect, by speech as well as writing, the cause of the church and the said concordat concluded with us. We also desire from our hearts that our venerable brothers the archbishops and bishops of Hungary, following the sample of their colleagues, will show themselves disposed to d

SWEDEN.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Swedish Polar Expedition was to sail from Gottenberg on the 1st of July. The officers and gentlemen appointed to accompany the expedition include two officers of the Royal Navy of Sweden, Captain Baron von Otter, Lieut, Palander; Prof. Nordenskilöld, Dr. Lemström (who under his title of "Physiker," will take charge of observations in physical science); next, four zoologists, Drs. Malmgren, Smitt, Nyström, and Mr. Holmgren, and two botanists, Drs. Fries and Bergren. Beside these there will be a geologist and conservator. will be a geologist and conservator.

TURKEY.

Our Constantinople correspondent writing June 19, says: I find the assassination of Prince Michael of Servia gave

I find the assassination of Prince Michael of Servia gave this Government a terrible spasm, and a revolution was feared for two or three days, with feverish anxiety. Crete has made the Government shake at the moving of a leaf. Robert College has 200 pistol cardifices in the Imperial custom house, with a view to a scientific excursion next vacationto Mt. Olympus, but the Government will not let us have them for any consideration, appearently fearing we shall commence a revolution. They let us have the pistols however, just as though we could not make our ownammunition.

make our ownammunition.

The Council of State and the Grand Council, about which so much has been said for months, are trying to get into working order. They were like machinery badiy made and not oiled. The Turks are as skillful in orcanizing on paper; their clumsiness in execution of these plans is wonderful. Still the "Christian element" now infused, promises to give them some more life.

GOLD FIELDS IN ALIASKA.

VICTORIA, V. I., June 6.-The United States Consulat this port has received intelligence of the safety of the mining and exploring party which embarked at this port in the schooner Louisa Downs on the 1st of April. The expedition was led by an experienced miner named Frenchie, who had prospected the Skiena River country and found a rich gold field. By the arrival of the James town from Sitka the U. S. Consul at this port learns that the party have found the gold fields which they sought. Two days before the sailing of the Jamestown (29th May) reports came down from the Tagus country that the party had struck very rich gold diggings on the Tagus River, and that they were picking up gold in lumps. The report was believed in Sitka, and every available water craft had been chartered to bear adventurers to the spot.

THE RECENT ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

THE RECENT ADAMS EXPRESS ROBEERY.

CINCIN NATI, July 12.—Yesterday a party of men, who were hunting for the thieves that attempted to rob the Adams Express car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, chased a gang into a thicket near Rockfort, Ind., and captured one, Charles Roseberry. He was brought to this city last night, and confined in jail. The others escaped. It is reported that three of the gang, named Moore, Jowell, and Sparks, were severely wounded in the fight on Friday night. The citizens of Seymour met last night, and formed a Vigilance Committee.

JAPAN.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN-MIKADO, DAI-MIOS, AND TYCOON-THE CIVIL WAR. rom Our Special Correspondent.

Your readers have all, ere this, been apprised of the fact that a civil war is now raging in this ountry. A knowledge of this fact will no doubt contribute to awaken a desire to know more of the Japanese people and Government, as also of the nature and causes of the pending conflict. In order to understand the case clearly it is necessary to conceive the governing powers as forming three classes, or existing in three rather distinct clusters. The first of these, which is also the most ancient and most honorable, consists of the Mikado and his relatives. The Mikado is popularly regarded as a lineal descendant of the demigods who ruled n Japan during the unhistoric period which terminated about 2,700 years ago. At first he exercised all power, as well as the power of declaring and waging war, as the power of governing the country during a time of peace. In process of time the Mikado and his relatives gave themselves up to literature and luxury, and lost the taste they once had for the stirring scenes of military life. This state of things gave rise to a second class of rulers called Daimios. At first when the Mikado and his relatives, who are called Kugeis, ceased to take personal oversight of the affairs of the nation, governors were located in the various provinces. These governors gradually became hereditary princes and lords of the region they ruled, and are now known in Japan under the name of Daimios. All the Daimio families are not equally ancient nor equally powerful. Some Daimios date from ancient times and some are of modern origin; some are very powerful and rule over an extensive territory; others are weak and their domain confined to narrow boundaries. The number of these independent hereditary princes is and for a long time, has been very considerable. After this class was once fairly established, wars between the Daimios ond Mikado, and also between rival Daimois, became a matter of frequent occurrence, and this led to the establishment of a third class, i.e., the Shogun or Taikun, and those whom he has elevated to rank and power. The Shogun at first was commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army. He received his instructions from the Mikado. This office of Shogun and the military class was called into existence about 800 years ago, and for a while thereafter no evil results followed. At length, however, as the Sho-Gun gained power In process of time the Mikado and his relatives

and the military class was called into existence about 800 years ago, and for a while thereafter no evil results followed. At length, however, as the Sho-Gun gained power at the head of his army, he ceased to regard the defenseless Mikado and his connections, and did very much as he pleased. About 250 years ago, a man known in Japanese history as Gon-gen-Sama, the founder of the late dynasty of Taikans, arose. He succeeded in subduing the whole land. Mikado, Kugeis, Daimios, all submitted to his sway and to that of his successors for a long period, till quite recently. Gon-gen-Sama, the founder of the Taikunate, also founded various grades of nobility; and there are now not a few princes who owe their power entirely to him. Thus the Sho-Gun and those devoted to his cause form the third, and of late years by far the most powerful ruling class in Japan. This office of Shogun is now abolished, it is said; but we will have to wait and see the end of the present war before we pronounce positively on this subject. Since the office of Sho-Gun was established by Gon-gen-Sama every precaution has been used to secure the permanency of the Government. Foreigners were excluded strictly, and if a Japanese was ship-

into subordination to it, and until this is a fact occomplished it will be in vain to expect permanent peace.

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE MIKADO.

The following synopsis of the translation of the Mikado's ultimatum to the Tycoon, whose proper name scens to be Yoshi-Hisa, furnished by The Japan Tones, gives some insight into the workings of the Gavernment. It premises that the Tycoon, having proceeded to such an extreme as may be properly termed an insult to the whole Empire, and having caused the deepest pain to the mind of the Emperor, both sea and tand forces were sent to punish him. Having learned, however, that he is sincerely penitent and lives in retirement, the excess of the Imperial compassion shall be exhausted, and the following commands be enjoined upon him, let him be respectfully obedient to them: A period of eleven days is granted him in which to comply with all these orders. As the period of eleven days is already a matter of clemency, upon no account will any request or complaint be listened to. The Emperor having established both his authority and elemency with not allow any claim of alliance to have influence with him. To be promptly obedient, and resort to no subterfuge.

The first article of the proclamation rehearses how that the Tycoon, having insulted the Emperor by attacking the imperial city and firing upon the imperial flag, was guilty of a great crime. But since then he has manifested sincere contrition and has shut himself up in retirement, sucing for pardon. In consideration of the important services of the late father of Yoshi-flisa, it is the imperial with the following commands be given; if they are obeyed the none of Tokugawa will remain established in their Dalmaite—capital punishment will be remitted, but Yoshi-Hisa is commanded to go to the castle of Mito and there to live shut up in retirement.

Article second commands that the castle of the Sho-Gun, at Yeddo, be turned over to the Frince of Owari. Those living in the castle to move out and go into retirement also.

Then the third

Those thying in the castle to move out and go into retirement also.

Then the third article requires all ships, arms, manitions of war, etc., to be delivered up to the General Government when a proportion will be returned to the Tokingawa Daimiate. The last article of the manifesto says that all who have aided Yoshi-Hisa deserve death, but that penalty is remitted, and the Imperial Commission will decide upon other punishment for persons save those whose facomes are over 10,000 kekus (say \$1,000 or \$20,000 per annum. After all this had been heralded through the land, every one waited with patience for news from Yeddo. Many presumed that the seeming quiet of Tokingawa was the caim which presages the storm. Fortunately, in many respects, it was not so. Deserted by his friends, falling to receive the moral support of the foreign Embassadors, upon which he had built his hopes, standing in direct opposition to "the Son of Heaven," whose divinity doth hedge him so that few are bold enough to stand in opposition. Yoshi-Hisa, like a liberal-maded statesman as he has proved, acknowledged himself subjugated.

EMIGRATION FROM JAPAN TO THE SANDWICH

EMIGRATION FROM JAPAN TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Until the necessary stimulus of a more active commerce, which can only be had by opening the whole country, is given to Japan, her two great resources—tea and silk—will not be developed in much larger quantities than at present. Until that time arrives, the large surplus population of the country cannot be sufficiently employed. At this juncture an opening has been found for the laboring classes, and they are adventurous and smart enough to embrace the opportunity. The sugar interest of the Hawaiian Islands has long been suffering for want of suitable and sufficient labor. From the Islands, last year, the Government sent D. C. Waterman, esq., special Commissioner to Japan, for the purpose of gaining a market for sugars, as well as the fabor for ransing the same. His excellent judgement and great experience enabled him to accomplish both his purposes. Now the fine and commodious ship Schoto, fitted up with

all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class emigrant packet, sailed one day last month, having on board several hundred passengers, an officer of the Japanese Government accompanying to see that the terms of the contract are fulfilled, for which, even to the payment of wages, the Hawaiian Government holds itself responsible. The advantages proposed to the laborers were far superior to what the majority of these people could expect in their own, their native land. Their transit to the islands is secured; for laborers \$4 per month, food, clothing and medical attendance is guaranteed; ten dollars advance money paid; overseers to receive \$5 per month. The period of service is fixed at three years. It is to be hoped that the scheme will be a success, as it will be to the material advantage of both people.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE YELLOW FEVER-THE NEW CONGRESS-THE MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES-PUBLIC WORKS-POLITICAL ARRESTS - A FRENCH LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN PANAMA AND VALPARAISO.

m Our Special Correspondent.

The Medical board in Callao have reported to the Minister of Interior that the Yellow fever has disappeared entirely from that port, the Lazerettos being no uger required at present have been closed and the Medical staff dismissed. In Lima, however, it still continues. but in a very mild form, owing to the coldness of the weather, and it is expected that by the end of the present nonth it will have left us altogether.

The new members of Congress have begun to arrive it ject of the second offer of the United States Government to mediate in the Spanish-American question, are strongly melined toward it, perhaps more upon the idea that it is tion belongs to Americans alone, and they alone are its proper judges. This spirit of Americanism will doubtless prevail in the councils of the nation, and this much vexed question will at last arrive to its conclusion.

The Government are in treaty for a loan to meet their first engagement with Mr. Meiggs on the contract of the Arequipa Railroad. The loan will have to be subject to the action of Congress. Quite a number of robberles have been committed within the past few days in Lima by regular organized bands, who have had several encounters with the arrived police, who they have invariably defeated, and carried off their booty with perfect impunity. The press gauge still continue to press men into the ranks of the army, formerly at night, but now in open day, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, which renders at a penal offense to do so. From Islay we have the following: Islay presents a scene of complete desolation. The yellow fever is raging in all list fury. We have no resources winatever to resist it. The sick are uncared for and the dead lie rotting in their beds or upon the floors of their rooms. All persons who possess the means have field to the hills: a more horrible state of affairs cannot well be imagined.

The Minister of the Interior has invited proposals for tion belongs to Americans alone, and they alone are its

The Minister of the Interior has invited proposals for the following public works which are to be presented within fifteen days: A theater upon the site of the present one in Lima, a railroad from Lima to Chancay, 22 miles in length, a railroad from Pisco to Ica, distance 30 miles, also another one from Iquique to the Saltpeter Mines at the Moria, the two first will in all probability be carried out, but it is somewhat doubtful if the latter will be for some years to come. Political arrests still continue to be made in different parts of the Republic, the last batch was made in Arequips. There appears to be no less than three different conspiraces on foot at present; they are, Gen. Alvizuries, the present Minister of War, who begins to work for himself. The Prado party, that has a large number of civilians and military men in their favor, and lastly, Gen. Pezet, who made the Farejo Vivanco Treaty, who stands a very poor chance indeed of doing anything else besides getting his friends into prison. However, Gen. Canseco and Col. Falta are keeping a sharp eye upon their movements. Within the next four weeks we may

Gen. Cansece and Col. Eafta are keeping a sharp eye upon their movements. Within the next four weeks we may expect an outbreak of one or the other of these parties, probably Alvizuries, whose friends are limited to the Arequipeans in Lima.

Senor Torre Baeno has left Lima for Bolivia as Minister to that Republic, he is clothed with full powers to settle all grievances, real or imaginary with the Bolivians, and more in particular to assure the Government of Bolivia that Peru has not direct or indirectly, given any encouragement to the Bolivian refugees in Peru in their attempts to get up a revolution against the administration of Gen. Melgerajo, and that no arms will be allowed to leave Peru for that purpose.

There appears to be a good prospect of a French line of steamers between Valparaiso and Panama, in opposition to the present English monopoly. Some four months ago the General Trans-Atlantic Company sent out to the South-west Pacific coast an agent, to obtain data with respect to what the chances would be in favor of a new line. The result was what might have been expected, a general outcry against the present line, and proffers of protection to any company who would come upon the route. From Valparaiso we learn that the General Trans-Atlantic Company have taken offices in that city, preparatory to the establishment of the line. It is to be re-

MEXICO.

REBEL DOINGS IN THE INTERIOR-CAPTURE OF MIRAMON'S BROTHER-CAPTURE OF REGULAR

TROOPS-YUCATAN TRANQUIL. HAVANA, July 11, 1868. The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived at this port. She brings dates from the capital to the 4th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. Gen. Cortina had come up with Col. Flores and routed him. Col. Chaves was at Aguas Calientes levying forced loans. He proclaimed Marquee and a regency. Col. Becarde had thrashed the Teomuleo rebels. Butone Estrada, in command of a band, had attacked Villa del Valle, captured, sacked and then burned the place. He took thirty regulars as prisoners. At Guadalojara Generals Toledo, Granados and Campos are to be tried by court martial for their share in the late Snaloa rebelion. From San Luis Potosi the news comes that the Queretaro rebels are massing their forces at Atmoles. The advance guard of Gen. Escobedo's army sent to put them down was at Jacaia. In Toluca efforts were being made to imperialize the state. At Morelia an expedition had been organized to operate against Sandoval, who had ambuscaded the Trejo troops. Forces had also been sent from Jalapa to operate against the insurgents in the neighboring State of Puebla. Gen. Angel Miramon, a brother of the late companion of Maximilian, had been arrested at Huamantia. On his person were found dispatches for the Puebla rebels. He will be tried by courtmartial at once. The State of Yucatan was franquil. Gov. Copeda and returned and been re-imangurated, with Sefior Jose Maria Vargas as Lleutenaut-Governor. Imlan had his death penalty commuted to imprisonment, as also Guiterres, who is scatenced to ten years' confinement. THE PORT OF MAZATLAN TO DE OPENED. The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz has

THE PORT OF MAZATLAN TO BE OPENED. THE PORT OF MAZATLAN TO BE OPENED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Admiral Haskins, commanding the English Squadron of the Paelife, disapproves the proceedings of Commander Briggs of the Chantlelear in the affair of Mazatlan, and has ordered him to reopen that port immediately and proceed to Panama. Don Angel Martinez, the leader in the late un successful revolutions at Sinaloa, and his Chief-of-Staff, Col. Toledo, are in this city.

HAVANA, July 7, via Key West, July 10. — The Captain-Gen, Lersundi does not believe that there is any genuine choiera here. He pays regular visits to the hospitals to convince himself of the real state of things. In the meantime all reports in this connection are forbidden by the Board of Health.

THE POTTSVILLE MINERS' RIOT.

THE POTTSVILLE MINERS' RIOT.

Philadelphia, July 11.—The Post has a dispatch which says that on Friday, the miners visited the mines and iron works at Tamaqua, where they were joined by the workmen of the place. They marched through the town in mumbers between 400 and 500, and after finding it difficult to get up a fight with the employe's, indulged in a free fight among themselves. They have either visited or warned all collieries in this region, but as yet have done no considerable damage. In some places further up the valley, they have stopped the flour mills. It is reported that tradesmen of all kinds are stopings work, demanding increased pay. This morning the men in one or two of the collieries commenced work, the employers having agreed to pay the advance rather than cease operations, but this was soon stopped by the strikers, who would not permit them to work unless all were similarly treated. A few of the employers will persist in going on as usual, and are collecting arms to make a stand. Reports of strikes reach us from all directions, and it is believed that the movement will be general throughout the coal regions. It is reported that some of the employers have started on the strike to raise the price of coal. If this be true, which I doubt, they have made a sad mistake, for the strike is not confined to them, but is spreading through all mechanical callings. This morning laborers on the railroad were driven off and an excursion was prevented from going through the coal regions, owing to the threatening attitude of the strikes. I am in receipt of information which points to tomorrow hight as the culminating point of the strike. The St. Clair from Works, owned by James Lanegan, one of the most extensive furnaces in Schuylkill County, has beet, and the Marshai of the county has eventing to this request, and the Marshai of the county has eventing to this request, and the Marshai of the county has eventing to this request, and the Marshai of the county has eventing to this request, and the Marshai of th

EXPLOSION AT CAPE ELIZABETH.

PORTLAND, July 11 .- Thomas A. Glenny, mas FORTLAND, July 11.—Thomas A. Glenny, master of the wrecked schooler Simons of St. John, at work on the old wreck of the steamship Bohemian at Cape Eigsbeth, this morning was in a boat fitting a charge when two gallons of gaupewder in a jug between his legs exploded, blowing the boat to pieces and himself into the water. He was scriously and, it is supposed, fatally wounded. A diver, John Stoddard, who was with him in the boat, was severely injured.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE RATIFICATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. By the President of the United States of America: PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By an act of Congress, entitled ar

Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia. Alabama and Fierida to repreentation in Congress, passed on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratifi cation by the Legislature of either of said States of a proand, whereas, the said act seems to be prospective; and whereas, a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Legislature of Florida, adopting the amendment of the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the United States, was received at the Department of State on the 16th of June, 1868, prior to the passage of the act of Congress referred to, which paper is attested by the names of Horatio Jenkins, jr., as President pro tem. of the Senate, and W. W. Moore as Speaker of the Assembly, and of Wm. L. Atthorf as Secretary of the Senate, and William Forsyth Byrum as Clerk of the Assembly, and which paper was transmitted to the Secretary of State in a letter dated "Executive Office, Talahasse, Fla., June 10, 1868." from Harrison Reed, who therein signs himself Governor; and whereas on the 6th day of July, 1868, a paper was received by the President, which paper, being addressed to the Fresident, bears date of the 4th of July, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of the State of Morth Carolina, which paper certifies that the saidproposed amendment, known as article 14th, did pass the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina on the 2d day of July inst., and is attested by the names of John H. Bouer (or Bower), as Secretary of the House of Representatives, and T. A. Burne, as Secretary of the Senate; and its ratification on the 4th of July, 1858, is attested by 7od. R. Cauldwell, as Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate, and J. W. Holden, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Now, therefore, be it known, that I. whereas, a paper purporting to be a resolution of the

ereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United State

o be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of
July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
L. s.) hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence
of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. GOV. ORR ON THE SITUATION.

Ex-Gov. Orr has published an address to the people of South Carolina, reviewing his administration, presenting the reasons which influenced his public conduct, and advising a future policy. He says it would have been wise for the white people to accept the Reconstruction acts, and that if the new Constitution is obnex ious, it is the fault of the intelligent white men, who took no part in Convention elections. He again avows himself in favor of colored suffrage. He says it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party. If the Southern suffrage from the Democratic party. If the Soutaern governments in 1871 are declared void, the State will be left in a condition of anarchy. If the Supreme Court declares them unconstitutional, he asks, what constitutions will be in force and what officers reinstated ! He says that we should depend on ourselves only, and speaks of the harmony that existed between himself and the district commander. In conclusion, he says that the principles and purposes avowed by his successor, Gov. Scott, with reference to the interests of the State, are wise and patriotic, and invites the people to give his administration a otic, and invites the people to give his full and fair trial before its condemnat

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE - THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. NEW-ORLEANS, July 11 .- In the State Senate

yesterday a resolution for the appointment of a joint ommittee of both houses to investigate the late election, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to the Legislature, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. A bill was introduced in the House prohibiting any distinction whatever on account of race, color, previous condition on any public conveyance or place of business where a license is required, under a penalty of \$200 fine or imprisonment for one year. The Governor yesterday informed the Legislature that he had aigned the Fourtcenth Amendment and the Police Commissioner bill. The five Commissioners, who had been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate the day previous to the notification of the signing of the bill creating them, entered upon their duties yesterday. Three of them are colored. A petition was presented to the House yesterday from J. Madison Welles asking for the payment of his salary as Governor from the time of his sepersedure by mediately after their passage.

INAUGURATION OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.—Both Houses of the Legislature have adopted a resolution for a joint session on Monday to inaugurate Gov. Warmouth. The Senate adopted a resolution yesterday to induct Lieutenant Gov. Dunn into office, which was done by the adminis-tration of the constitutional oath by the Chief Justice of Gov. Dunn into office, which was done by the Administration of the constitutional oath by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the presence of the Sunate. Senator Lynch, president pro-tem, introduced Mr. Dunn to the Senate as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State under the Constitution of 1823, with a few complimentary remarks, in which he alluded to the race to which Mr. Dunn belongs. In his reply, Mr. Dunn said; "As to myself and my people, we are not seeking social equalities. That is a thing no law can govern. We all have our preferences; we all wish to select our associates, and no legislation can select them for us. We ask nothing of the kind. We simply ask to be allowed an equal chance in the race of life, an equal opportunity of supporting our families, of educating our children, and of becoming worthy citizens of this Government. Gov. Warmoth has not informed the commanding General of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment; hence, no order has been promulgated turning over the State Government to the civil authorities.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE MORBED.

It is reported that a mob broke into the office of The Riad, a newspaper published by J. W. Blackburn in the interior of Louisiann, last week, and destroyed the press and scattered the type. Mr. Blackburn is the Member of Congress elect, and his paper was one of the official organs of the late Convention.

GEN. M'DOWELL SUCCEEDED BY GEN. GILLEM.

GEN. M'DOWELL SUCCEEDED BY GEN. GILLEM. The following have been briefly noted by

THE IOHOWING HAVE
telegraph:
(DEPARTMENT OF MISSESSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)
(DEPARTMENT OF MISSESSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)
General Orders No. 25.—1. In compliance with General Orders No. 35 from the Headquarters of the Army, of the 18th milimo, Breest Major General Irvin McDowell hereby relaminishes the command of the Februar Missessippi and Arbansas, H. Brees Captain J. H. Coster, Ald-de-Camp, will accompany Breest Major-Overal Irvin McDowell to Washington in obeying the general enders above and Irvin McDowell to Washington in obeying the general enders above test.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowelly Jons Tyles.

Test Lieutenant 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., Acting Assistant

First Lieutement 43d Infantry, brevet rapps or the continent of MisAdjutant General,
Hardyantrans 4rn Mutrant Distract (Department of Mississippleand Arkansa), Vicasauro, Miss, July 4, 1982.
General Orders No. 25. In compliance with instructions from headquarters of the army, the understand hereby assumes command of the
4th Military District (Department of Mississippleand Arkansas),
4th Military District (Department of Mississippleand Arkansas),
Official: Nat. Wolfe, Second Lieutement 54th Infantry, Acting
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT THE BUFFALO PARK. BUFFALO, July 11.—An immense crowd witnessed the opening of the new Buffalo Driving Park. A purse of \$400 was trotted for by horses which never beat 258, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Springfield Chief, Dutchman, Cattaraugus Chief, Gen, Love, Leblond, Caynga Maid, Byron, and Mollie Newton entered. The horses and track were in fine condition, but the weather was hot. The race was highly exciting, and was closely contested. Springfield Chief took the first, third and fifth heats in 2:324, 2:36, and 2:365. Every one was delighted.

PLASTERERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.
CHICAGO, July 11.—The Plasterers' National Convention assembled in this city on Tuesday, and remained in session until to-day. They pledged the plasterers of the United States to support any Plasters' Society, represented in the National Convention, which may feel disposed to strike for the eight hour labor movement, provided that such association shall appeal to the National Society. It was resolved that the various organizations composing the Convention be requested to advance their standard of wages approximating \$5 per day as soon as practicable.

WEAKENING THE PACIFIC COAST FORCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Gen. Ord, Commander of the Department of California, has called the attention of the Secretary of War to the fact that if the contemplated reduction of the army be made by Congress, no recruits can be sent here to fill the vacancies already made, and that certain posts in Arizona and Nevada must be abandoned, and others weakened, so that if will be impossible to send expeditions against the hostile Indians.

DECOVATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 11.—In compliance with the Mayor's request business was almost cutrely suspended this afternoon to permit the citizens generally to participate in decovating the soldiers' graves. Speeches were made by Gov. Boreman, ex-Gov. Stanton and Atty-Gen. Melvin.

BANQUET TO THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.
BALTIMORE, July 12.—The banquet to the
Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Minister Plenepotentiary &c., 16
Great Britain. is set down for Wednesday evening.